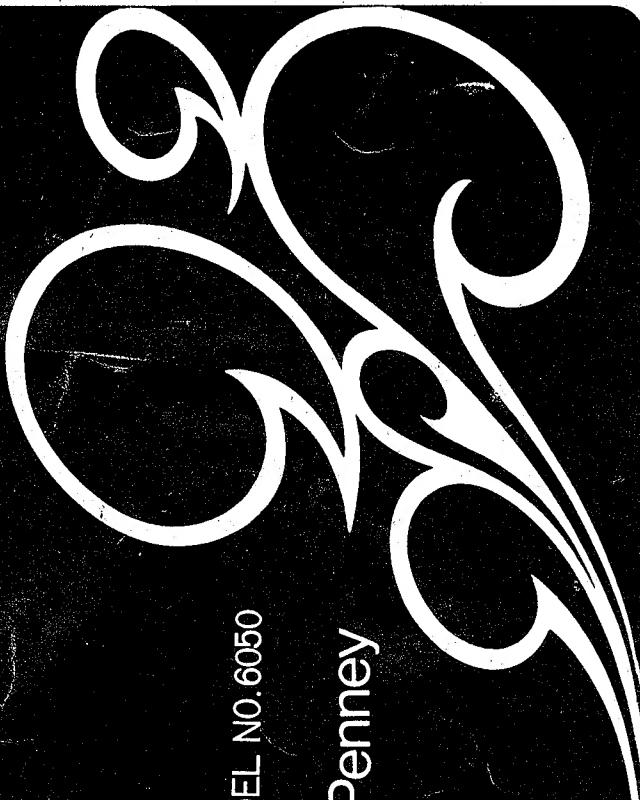


Instructions for
the use, care, and
maintenance of your

**Stretch Stitch
Sewing
Machine**



MODEL NO. 6050

JCPenney

CONGRATULATIONS!

As the new owner of a JC Penney Zig-Zag Sewing Machine, we hope you will take a few minutes to read through this booklet before using your machine for the first time.

Experiment with the many stitches. See how easy it is to set the stitch type, width, and length.

Become acquainted with the special features such as the rickrack stretch stitch, the straight stretch stitch and the automatic bobbin winder.

As you go through this booklet, you will discover how these and many other features will simplify your sewing. Additional advice on the operation and care of your machine is always available at your nearest JC Penney store.

We believe our machine is simple and fun to use. We hope you will have many many years of successful sewing.

JC Penney
It's the one place to go
when you sew.

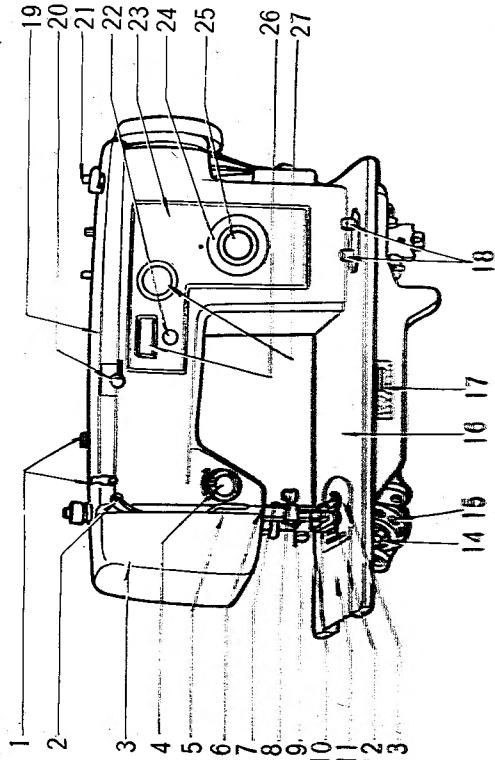
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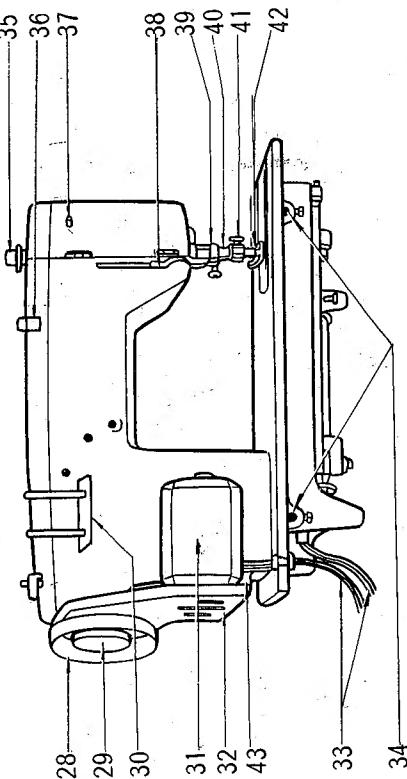
PART I YOUR MACHINE

KNOW THE PARTS

FRONT VIEW

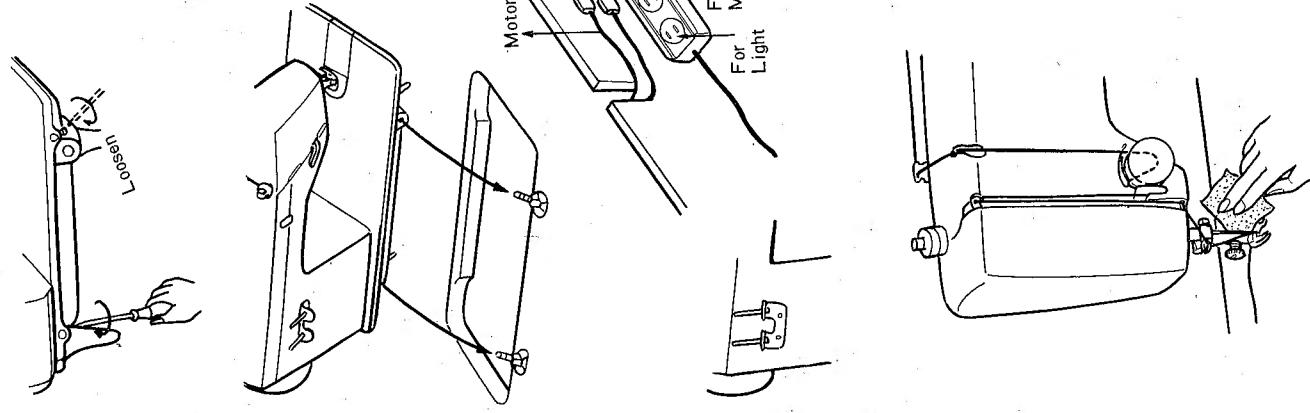
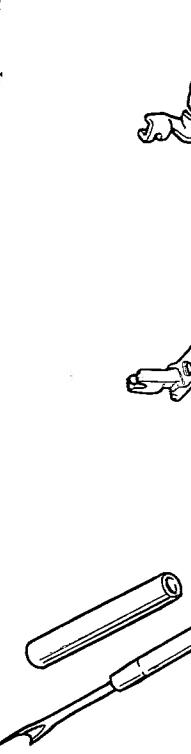
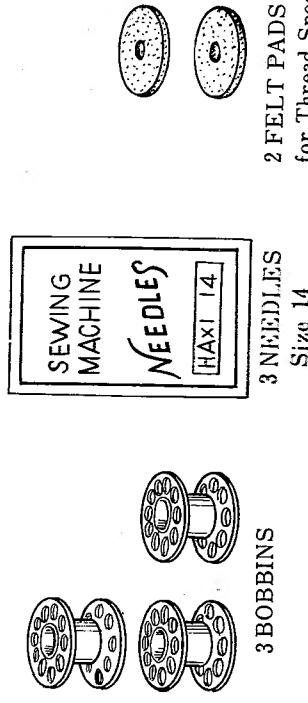


BACK VIEW



1. Upper Thread Guide
2. Take Up Lever
3. Face Plate
4. Tension Knob
5. Tension Thread Guide
6. Thread Guide
7. Needle Bar
8. Needle Clamp Screw
9. Thread Guide
10. Needle
11. Slide Plate
12. Fabric Feed
13. Needle Plate
14. Bobbin Case
15. Front Plate
16. Shuttle
17. Base Plate
18. Model Number Plate
19. Fabric Feed Buttons
20. Top Plate
21. Stitch Pattern Lever
22. Bobbin Winder
23. Stitch Width Lock
24. Front Plate
25. Pressure Regulator
26. Reverse Button
27. Stitch Width Indicator Window
28. Hand Wheel
29. Stop Motion Knob
30. Thread Spool Pins
31. Motor
32. Adjustable Motor Bracket
33. Motor and Light Cords
34. Presser Foot Lever
35. Pressure Foot
36. Bobbin Winder Thread Guide
37. Light Switch
38. Presser Foot Lever
39. Thread Cutter
40. Presser Bar
41. Presser Foot Thumb Screw
42. Presser Foot
43. Pulley Belt Cover

ACCESSORIES



INSTALLING MACHINE

Your new machine can be installed into a cabinet or portable case.

To place in cabinet or case:

- Loosen two set screws on back of machine bed until holes are clear.
- Lift up hinge pins located at back of cabinet or base of portable case.
- Hold machine in a tilted back position and carefully lower it down until both hinge pins are inserted into the holes.

- Tighten both set screws securely with screw driver.
- For portable case, insert motor and light cords through slot in partition of case.
- Tilt machine forward until it rests firmly in cabinet or case.

Plug electrical cords into sockets located inside cabinet or case. Cord attached to the motor must be plugged into socket marked "motor". Other cord goes into "light" socket. Place foot control on floor or pull down knee lever in cabinet. Place felt pads located in accessory box over thread spool pins.

Plug cord into any 110-120 volt electric socket.

Your machine has been oiled during manufacturing and testing. Before sewing, wipe off any surplus oil which may still remain on machine, especially around needle and fabric feed. Sew back and forth several times on a scrap of fabric before you begin sewing a garment.

NEEDLES AND THREADS

The needle and thread you choose depends upon the fabric you are stitching. The correct needle size is important to avoid damaging the fibers of light weight or tightly woven fabrics, and to prevent needle breakage when stitching heavy or stiff fabrics.

Needle size	Thread	Fabric
9 fine	• polyester • cotton covered polyester • fine mercerized cotton (70-100) • silk A	chiffon, fine silk, tricot, lingerie fabrics, sheer lace, net, voile, organza
11 light	• polyester • cotton covered polyester • mercerized cotton (50-80) • silk A	light weight knits and jersey, silk, hutiste, taffeta, satin, lace, crepe
14 medium	• polyester • cotton covered polyester • mercerized cotton (50) • silk A	double knits, linen, poplin, gingham, pique, seersucker, velvetone, light weight wool, fine corduroy
16 heavy	• polyester • cotton covered polyester • mercerized cotton (40-60) • heavy duty mercerized (40) • silk D (buttonhole twist for topstitching)	heavy wool, corduroy, felt, terrycloth, canvas, upholstery, and drapery fabrics

Use only No. 15 x 1 (705) needles in this machine.

- Always use same type and size of thread in both needle and bobbin.
- Always use a sharp needle. A blunt point can cause skipped stitches or snag the fabric. Chemical finishes and man-made fibers blunt the needle faster.
- Never use a bent needle.

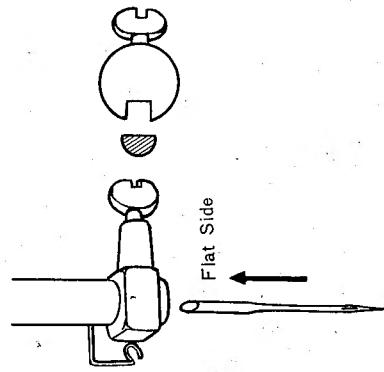
If your machine is skipping stitches, replace the needle before looking for trouble elsewhere.

CHANGING NEEDLE

Raise needle to its highest position by turning hand wheel toward you. Loosen needle clamp screw and remove needle.

Insert new needle with its flat side facing right. Push up into needle clamp as far as possible. Tighten screw with a screwdriver.

Turn hand wheel toward you one complete rotation to be sure needle is correctly positioned.

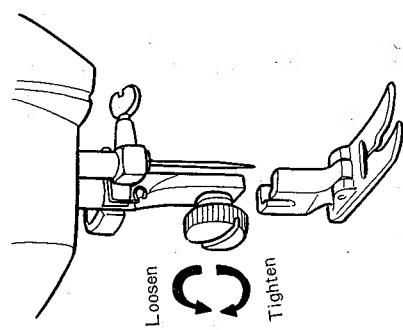


CHANGING PRESSER FOOT

Raise needle to its highest position by turning hand wheel toward you. Raise presser foot by lifting presser foot lever located on back of machine. Loosen thumb screw and remove foot.

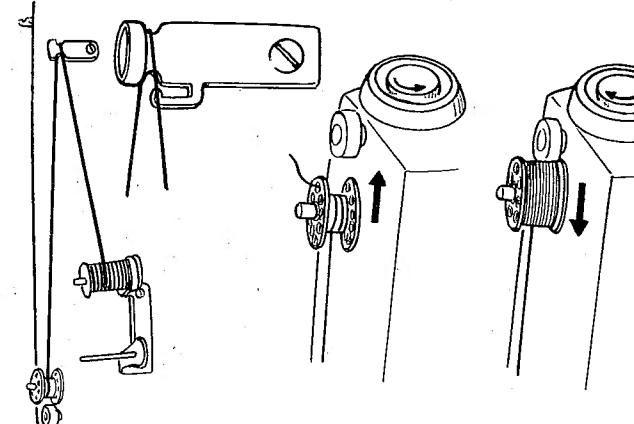
Place grooved side of selected presser foot against presser bar. Tighten screw securely with screwdriver.

Do not operate machine with presser foot lowered unless fabric is between presser foot and fabric feed.



THREADING MACHINE

(REAR VIEW OF MACHINE)



WINDING BOBBIN

Place spool of thread on spool pin and thread as shown in illustration. Be sure thread goes under tension disc on bobbin thread guide.

Put thread through one of the holes in empty bobbin from inside to outside. Push bobbin down firmly on bobbin spindle at top of machine with slot in bobbin fitting into spring on bobbin spindle. Push bobbin and spindle to the right.

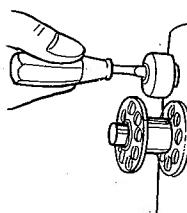
Release sewing mechanism by holding hand wheel and turning stop motion knob toward you. Hold end of thread and press down on foot control as when sewing. Release end of thread as soon as winding starts. Run machine slowly to wind bobbin evenly.

Bobbin winder will stop itself when bobbin is full. Pull bobbin and spindle back to the left until a click is heard. Break off thread and remove bobbin. Tighten stop motion knob.

Bobbin Winder Stop

For a fully wound bobbin, the knob should just slightly overlap edge of bobbin.

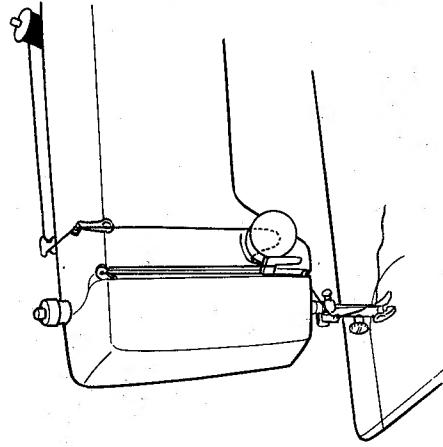
If too far out, thread will extend beyond bobbin. Loosen screw at top of knob and adjust; tighten screw. Knob can also be adjusted to extend farther into bobbin for less amount of thread.



THREADING UPPER THREAD

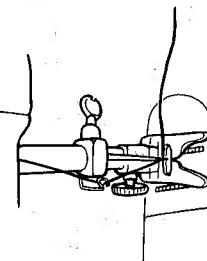
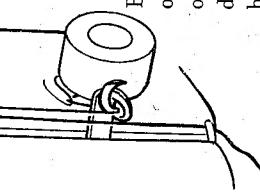
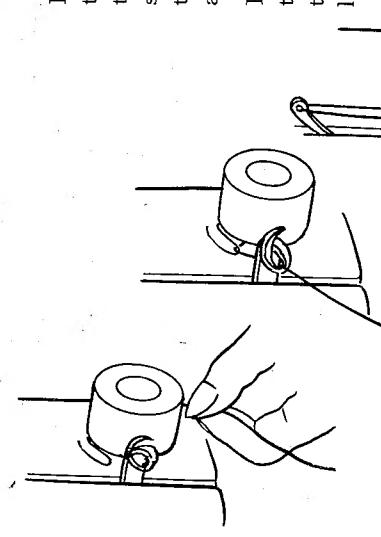
Raise the needle to its highest position by turning hand wheel toward you. Lift presser foot.

Place thread on spool pin at back of machine. Pass thread through slots of two top thread guides, then down to thread tension knob.



Place thread around bottom of thread tension knob, being sure it slides between tension discs. Hold thread stationary with right hand and pull thread up with left hand until it slips around wire spring and into loop.

Place thread under arm of tension thread guide, and up through hole in take-up lever threading from right to left.



Bring thread down and place behind arm of thread guide located of middle of opening in face plate. Draw thread down through smaller thread guide at bottom of opening in face plate and then through the needle clamp thread guide attached to needle bar.

Lower presser foot.

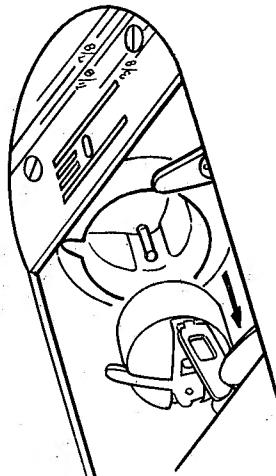
Thread needle from left to right.

REMOVING BOBBIN CASE

Raise needle to its highest position by turning hand wheel toward you. Pull slide plate out to the left.

Lift open hinged latch of bobbin case and pull case toward the left and out of machine.

Bobbin will remain in case as long as latch is open. To remove bobbin, hold bobbin case down, close latch and bobbin will fall out.



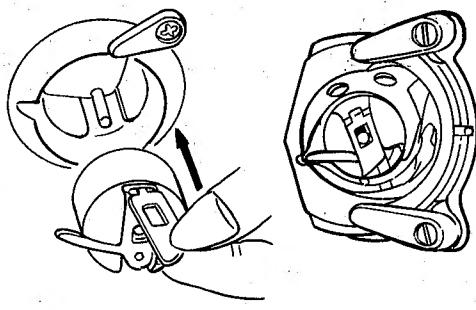
INSERTING BOBBIN CASE

Be sure that 5 to 6 inches of thread extends out of bobbin.

Hold bobbin case so long finger on case points up. Open out latch.

Slip case over holder post in shuttle and press in place until finger enters notch. Release latch.

Close slide plate.

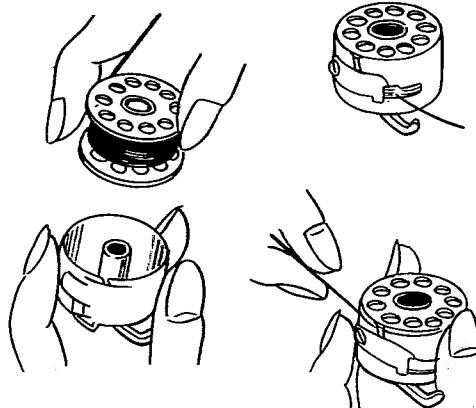


THREADING BOBBIN CASE

Hold bobbin as shown in illustration so that thread goes over top of bobbin and away from you.

Place bobbin in case without turning it around.

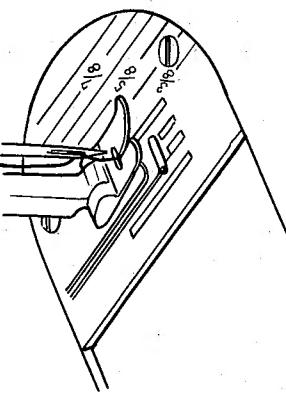
Slide thread into slot in edge of case and draw thread under tension spring. Pull out thread to check that bobbin turns clockwise.



BRINGING UP LOWER THREAD

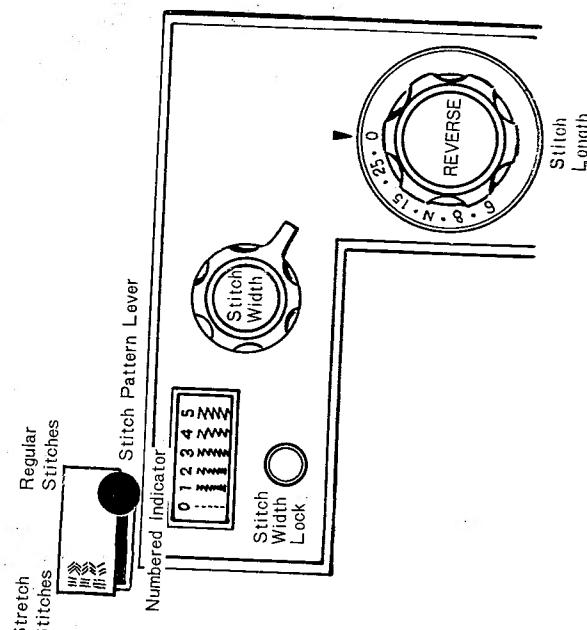
Raise presser foot. Hold needle thread loosely with your left hand. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle moves down and then up again to its highest position, catching bobbin thread and bringing it up through hole in needle plate.

To prevent thread from slipping out of needle when you begin sewing, pull both threads out about 6" and place under presser foot toward rear of machine.



CONTROLS

On the front of the machine, you will find easy-to-use knobs and the stitch pattern lever for different types of stitches, including stretch stitches.



STITCH WIDTH LOCK KNOB AND STITCH WIDTH KNOB

Straight Stitches

Zigzag Stitch

By loosening the stitch width lock knob, the numbered indicator can be set at 0 for straight stitching. After setting it, tighten the stitch width lock knob.

Zigzag Stitch and Stretch Stitches

Loosen the stitch width lock knob and set the numbered indicator at desired zigzag width position, by turning the stitch width knob. Then tighten the stitch width lock knob.

The stitch width knob adjusts the width of the zigzag and stretch stitches.

When the numbered indicator is set at 5 (extreme right), the width of the zigzag stitches is the widest. When the numbered indicator is set at 1, the zigzag stitches are the narrowest.

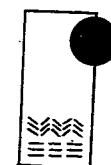
Set controls for a specific stitch in the following order:

1. Stitch Pattern
2. Stitch Width (for zigzag and stretch stitches)
3. Stitch Length

Do not move stitch pattern lever and stitch width lock knob while machine is running. However, you can adjust the stitch length while stitching.

STITCH PATTERN LEVER

This lever determines the type of stitch. Press it down and slide it over to desired stitch.



Regular stitches (right setting) is for straight stitch and zigzag stitching.



Stretch stitches (left setting) is for straight stretch stitch and rickrack stretch stitch.

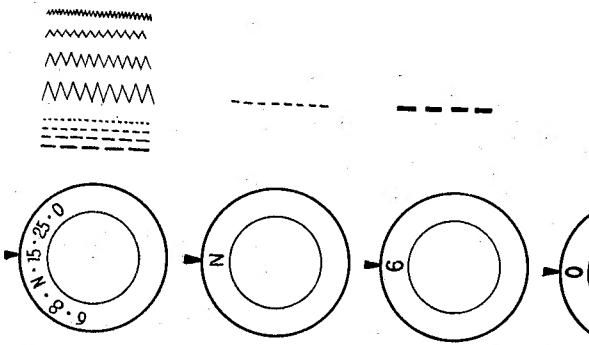
not move stitch pattern lever while machine is running. Always be sure needle is in its highest position before moving lever to prevent tearing the fabric or breaking the needle.

STITCH LENGTH

Stitch length knob regulates the length of stitch -- from 6 to more than 30 stitches per inch.

The numbers around the knob are the stitch length guide. The higher the number, the shorter the stitch. In general, short stitches are best for lightweight fabrics, longer ones for heavy fabrics.

Most normal sewing is done with stitch length set at N -- which is about 12 stitches per inch. Basting stitch is made by using the longest possible stitch -- 6 stitches per inch.



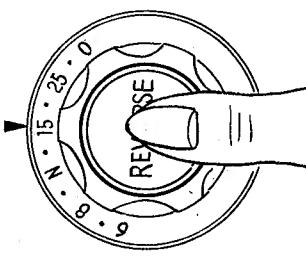
0 setting is used for embroidery and darning.

Stitch length can be adjusted while the machine is running.

REVERSE STITCH

Press in center button of stitch length knob and hold for reverse stitching. Fabric will immediately start feeding backwards. Release button and machine will resume normal forward stitching.

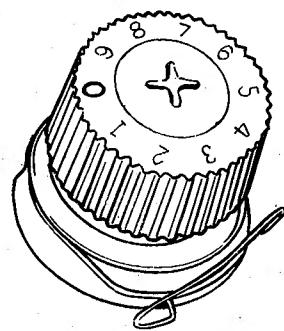
Very useful for fastening ends of seams and darts without having to tie threads.



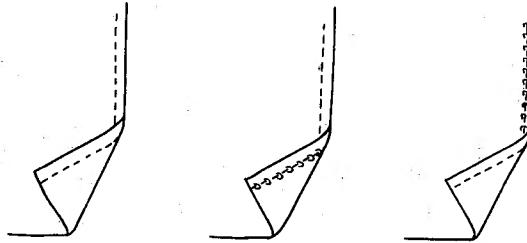
TENSION OF UPPER THREAD

Tension on the upper thread can be easily adjusted by turning dial on front of the tension discs.

Your machine has been set at the factory for even thread tension at a "normal" setting (between 2 and 3.) However, you may have to adjust the tension when using different threads or sewing on fabrics of different thicknesses. To increase the tension, turn the dial to the right. To loosen the tension, turn the dial to the left. Loosen tension somewhat when zig-zag stitching. The wider the zig-zag, the less tension needed.



Correct tension:
needle and bobbin threads are locked in center of seam.



Upper thread too loose:
increase tension by turning dial toward right.

Upper thread too tight:
loosen tension by turning dial toward left.

TENSION OF LOWER THREAD

If you are unable to balance the stitch by adjusting tension on the upper thread, you may have to make a slight adjustment in the bobbin tension.

Take out bobbin case, remove bobbin and clean out any dust or lint which has collected around the case. Turn screw on bobbin case slightly in either direction using the small screw driver:

To increase tension — turn screw slightly to the right.

To decrease tension — turn screw slightly to the left.

If stitch is satisfactory but the seam is puckerred, it may be necessary to loosen tension on both top and bottom threads.

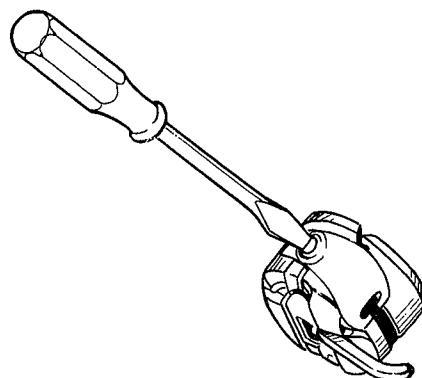
CHECKING TENSIONS

An easy test for checking tension balance:

Fold fabric on the bias and stitch (12 stitches/inch) $\frac{1}{2}$ " in from fold.

Grasp stitching and pull with a snap to make threads break.

- if both threads break (even though not at the same place) -- tensions are balanced.
- if upper thread breaks -- loosen top tension.
- if lower thread breaks -- tighten top tension.

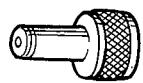
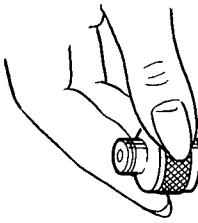


PRESSURE

Pressure on the presser foot must be regulated for different types of fabrics. Proper pressure allows fabric to feed smoothly and evenly with no skipped stitches.

To adjust pressure, push down outer ring of pressure regulator until center button springs up. Then push center button down until the suitable amount of pressure is obtained.

As a rule, increase pressure when sewing heavy fabric or multiple layers. Reduce pressure when sewing lighter weight fabrics. Release pressure completely for embroidery, darning and sewing on buttons, so fabric can be moved in any direction.

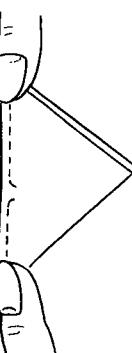
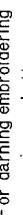
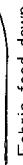
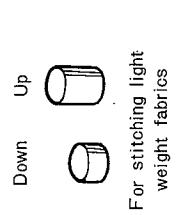
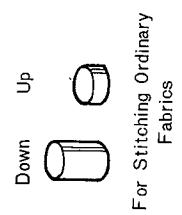
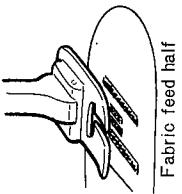
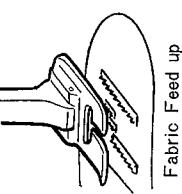
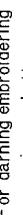
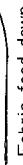


FABRIC FEED

Fabric feed or feed dog moves fabric forward or backward under the presser foot. It can be raised or lowered by pushing the DOWN-UP buttons located on the machine base plate.

For ordinary straight or zigzag stitching press UP button all the way down. This raises fabric feed to its highest position. For light weight fabrics, press DOWN button half way down to line marked on button which will prevent feed from marking fabric.

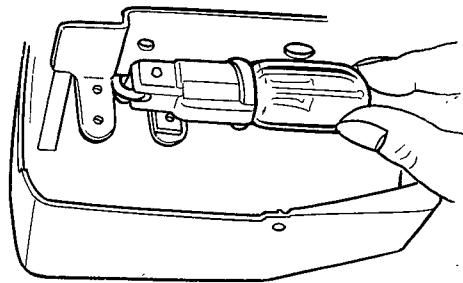
For darning, embroidery and sewing on buttons, press DOWN button all the way down to lower the feed. This allows fabric to be moved freely by hand.



SEWING LIGHT

The sewing light is located directly over the needle so as to better illuminate the stitching area. Turn the light on and off by turning the switch located on the back of the machine.

To replace bulb, turn light off and open face plate. Unscrew bulb as you do a conventional light bulb. Place new bulb in socket and screw in place.



PART II START SEWING

Now you should be familiar with the different parts of your machine and how to thread it.

The following pages explain the various stitches your machine can make, along with special sewing techniques.

Use the chart on the following page as a handy reference guide for making any type of stitch.

So now you're ready to sew.....

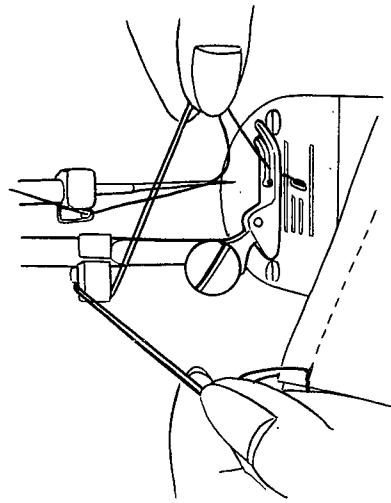
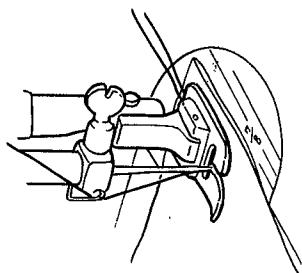
CHART FOR MAKING DIFFERENT TYPES OF STITCHES

STITCHING TIPS

	STITCH PATTERN	STITCH WIDTH	STITCH LENGTH	FABRIC FEED
Straight Stitching				Down Up
Zig-Zag stitching				Down Up
Stretch stitching				Down Up
Brodering				Down Up
Running				Down Up
Creative stitching				Down Up

Whenever you start to sew - -

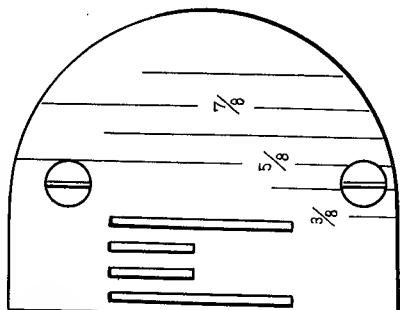
- Check that lever and knobs are set correctly for the stitch you want - - stitch pattern, width, and length.
- Use proper needle and thread for your fabric. Needle should be straight, sharp, and inserted properly. Change your needle frequently.
- Test machine stitch on double thickness of a scrap of the fabric you plan to use. Adjust machine for length of stitch, tension and pressure if necessary.
- Place fabric under presser foot with bulk of material to the left of needle. Pull thread ends behind presser foot.
- To prevent light weight fabrics from being drawn into needle hole when you begin stitching, start about $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edge of fabric.
- To reinforce ends of seams, begin and end by backstitching about $\frac{1}{2}$ " from edge of fabric.
- Regulate speed of machine by increasing or decreasing pressure on foot control. Run machine at a slow even speed.
- Allow fabric to feed forward with the movement of the fabric feed. Don't pull or hold fabric back as needle may bend or break. Instead, guide fabric gently with your hand in front of presser foot.
- When finished stitching, turn hand wheel toward you to raise needle to its highest position before removing fabric from under presser foot. Pull threads over thread cutter located at back of presser bar, and press threads down to cut.



Keeping Stitching Straight

Your machine has three aids to help keep your stitching straight, whether stitching seams or doing decorative stitching.

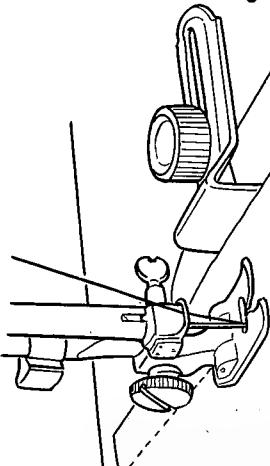
- Numbered guidelines on needle plate
Numbers indicate distance, in eighths of an inch, from the needle. For $\frac{5}{8}$ " seam, line up your fabric with the numbered $\frac{5}{8}$ guideline.
- Cloth guide attachment
Use for stitching seam widths that are wider than markings on needle plate, and for making wide hems. Also use as a guide for blindstitching. Fasten cloth guide to machine by inserting thumb screw into hole in bed of machine. Adjust cloth guide to desired distance from needle and tighten screw.



STRAIGHT STITCHING

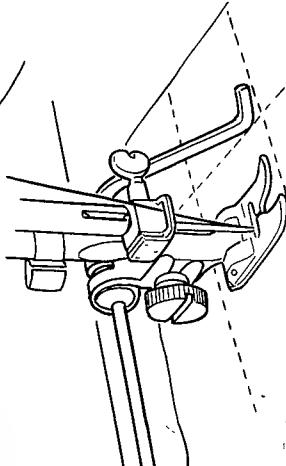
Machine Setting		Stitch Pattern	Stitch Width	Stitch Length	Fabric Feed	Up
Presser Foot						
Zig-zag foot						

are wider than markings on needle plate, and for making wide hems. Also use as a guide for blindstitching. Fasten cloth guide to machine by inserting thumb screw into hole in bed of machine. Adjust cloth guide to desired distance from needle and tighten screw.



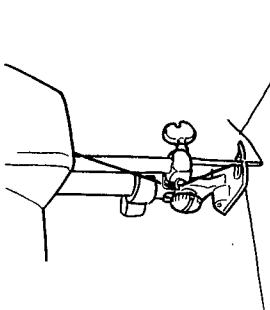
This is the most usual type of stitching. Adjust stitch length according to your fabric. 12 stitches per inch is used for most fabrics. Lengthen stitch for heavier fabrics, multiple layers and thicker seams.

- Use for stitching parallel lines without marking fabric when quilting, Shirring, smocking, or making rows of decorative stitches.
- Loosen presser foot thumb screw and insert prongs of guide between screw and presser foot. Slide end of guide to the distance you wish to space the rows of stitching. Lower presser foot and stitch first row.
- Move fabric over until guide rests on first row of stitching and stitch second row. Continue stitching rows in same manner.



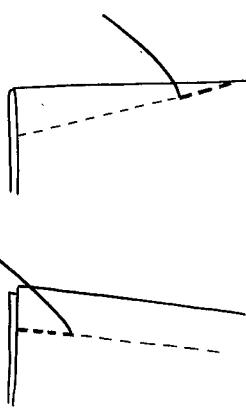
Turning a Corner

Stop stitching with needle down in fabric. Raise presser foot and turn fabric using needle as a pivot. Lower presser foot and continue stitching in new direction.



Reinforcing Ends of Seam

Reinforce the beginning and end of seams by backstitching to secure the threads. Begin $\frac{1}{2}$ " from fabric edge and stitch in reverse to edge, then sew forward to end of seam, then back-stitch again about $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Reinforce point of dart in same manner.



Pin Basting

Place pins at right angles to presser foot with pins just nipping into fabric at stitching line. Never place pins on underside of fabric in contact with fabric feed or so presser foot rides over head of pin.

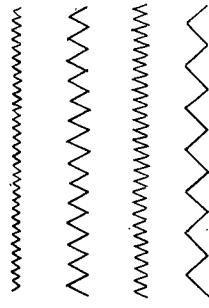
ZIG-ZAG STITCHING

Machine Setting

Presser Foot	Stitch Pattern	Stitch Width	Stitch Length	Fabric Feed
Zig-zag foot				Down Up

Be sure to use zig-zag foot.

You can make any number of combinations by adjusting stitch width and stitch length. Both knobs can be turned while machine is running, but the stitch width lock knob must be loosened. However, if machine is not running, raise needle to its highest position before adjusting stitch width knob.

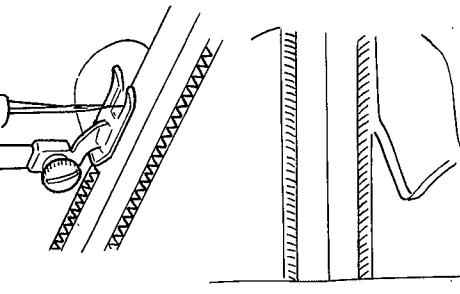


Tension on upper thread usually needs to be loosened. The wider the zig-zag, the looser the tension. Stitches should lie flat against the fabric without causing any puckering.

Zig-zag stitching has many uses:

Seam Finishing

Use to "overcast" seam edges in fabrics that fray to prevent raveling during wear and washing. Press seam open and stitch each side separately.



Adjust stitch width and length to suit fabric. Choose setting that will give the most open stitch and still secure the fabric edges. Avoid harsh, over-stitched edges which become stiff and show a ridge on right side of fabric.

Use one of two methods:

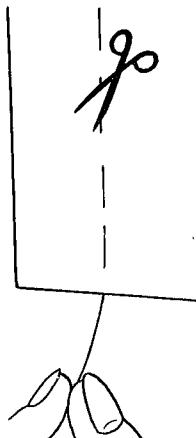
- Trim seam edge evenly and place stitching over raw edge of fabric - best for firmly woven fabrics.
- Place stitching near edge of seam allowance and trim away excess fabric after stitching -- best for fabrics which fray easily, light-weight fabrics, and knits which roll.

Basting

Machine basting is very useful for joining seams for trial fittings, marking construction guide lines, and basting pleats and hems.

Use longest stitch possible, setting stitch length at 6. Loosen tension on upper thread. Choose thread color to contrast with your fabric so it can be easily seen.

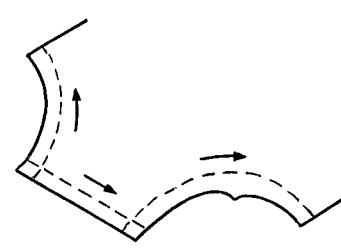
Basting stitches can be removed easily by clipping upper thread, then pulling out lower thread.



Staystitching

Staystitching prevents stretching and acts as a guideline for clipping and joining curved edges. Staystitch any edge that might stretch during handling before the final stitching.

Staystitch on a single layer of fabric, always stitching in the direction of the grain. Place stitches $1/8$ " away from seamline in the seam allowance. Use 12 stitches per inch (N) for most fabrics.



Edge Finishing

Use to finish hem edges and facing edges to prevent raveling and to eliminate bulk of turned-in edges. For firm fabrics, stitch along edge of hem or facing. For loosely woven or soft fabrics, stitch about $\frac{1}{2}$ " from edge, then trim fabric close to stitching.

STRETCH STITCHING

When sewing knitted or stretch fabrics, use a stretch stitch which allows the seam to stretch along with the fabric, without breaking the thread. Select polyester or cotton covered polyester thread which has an extra amount of give and is designed for knits and stretch fabrics. Use a ball point needle, especially on lightweight knits.

Interfacing Darts

Use to reduce bulk when stitching a dart in interfacing fabrics. Cut down center of dart to point; overlap cut edges matching dart lines. Zig-zag along dart line from wide end of dart through point. Trim both raw edges close to stitching.

Bartacks

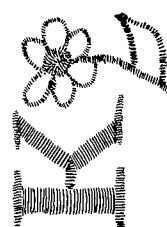
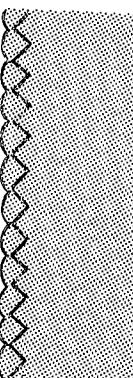
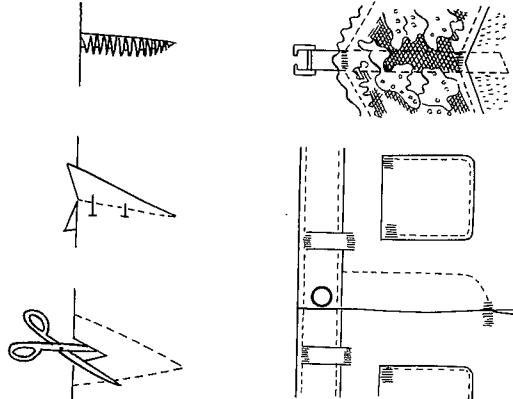
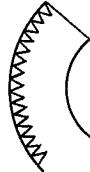
Use to reinforce points of strain such as corners of pockets, belt loops, zipper openings, and lingerie straps. Set stitch width knob at medium zig-zag or wider and stitch length at FINE.

Shell Stitch Edging

Use for a decorative edge treatment for lingerie and soft fabrics. Fold under edge of fabric. Set stitch length between 10 and 15. Tighten upper thread tension so stitches will pull in fabric, forming a scalloped edge. Place edge of folded fabric under presser foot from the right, so folded edge is on the left. Stitch along folded edge.

Satin Stitch

Closely spaced zig-zag stitches which form a smooth, satin-like surface are called satin stitches. Use for monograms, appliques and embroidery. (See pages 30-31.)
Set stitch length knob between 15 and 25. If too close to 25, machine will not feed but will continue sewing in one spot. Loosen tension of upper thread. The wider the stitch, the looser the tension.



STRETCH STRAIGHT STITCH

Machine Setting

Presser Foot	Stitch Pattern	Stitch Width	Stitch Length	Fabric Feed
Zig-zag foot		0.2 3 4 5	N 15-25	Down Up

Stretch straight stitch is a triple lock stitch, combining stretchability and strength.

Use for stitching regular seams in knits and stretch fabrics.

In woven fabrics, use for stitching seams that receive a lot of strain when worn such as side seams, crotch seams, and armholes in sportswear and in children's clothes.

Also use for topstitching when you want a heavier row of stitching without using buttonhole twist thread.

Guide fabric gently, allowing machine to make the back-and-forth stitches that give stretch to the seam.

IMPORTANT!
WHEN SETTING STITCH PATTERN LEVER
FOR STRETCH STITCHES, PRESS IT DOWN
AND MOVE TO EXTREME LEFT UNTIL IT
CLICKS INTO POSITION.

RICKRACK STRETCH STITCH

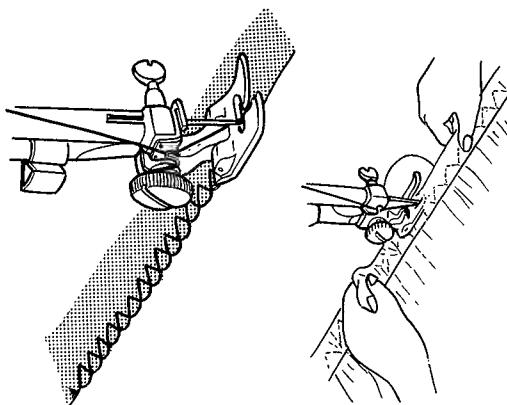
Machine Setting	Presser Foot	Stitch Pattern	Stitch Width	Stitch Length	Fabric Feed
///	Zig-zag foot		0 1 2 3 4 5	• 15-25.0	Down Up

Rickrack stitch is a triple zig-zag that resembles rickrack trim. It is reversible, looking the same on both the right and wrong sides.

It can be used as a heavy-duty all purpose stretch stitch. Each zig-zag stitch consists of three threads or stitches, giving strength and permanence. Width of the zig-zag can be adjusted from narrow to wide.

Use to overcast edges of seams, facings and hems to prevent raveling and to keep light weight knits from rolling. Also suitable for overcasting heavy fabrics such as woolens and terrycloth. Use for attaching elastic. Mark elastic and garment waistline in fourths. Place elastic over fabric and pin together at the markings. Take a few stitches to anchor elastic to fabric, then stretch elastic between pins as you sew.

Can also be used for decorative stitching.



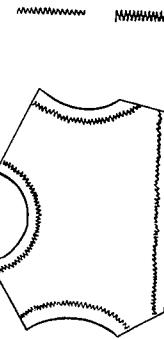
DECORATIVE STITCHING

A great variety of decorative stitching can be created by using one or more rows of a stitch pattern or by combining different stitches-- top stitching, decorative borders and trims, monograms, appliques and embroidery.

TOP STITCHING

You can accent lines of a garment with one or more rows of topstitching along collars, lapels, yokes, facing edges, pockets, cuffs, seams and hem.

- Use straight stitch for a more tailored look, sewing with button-hole twist for added emphasis.
- Use stretch straight stitch for a heavier row of stitching, even with regular thread.
- Use satin stitch for wider row of stitching, especially for borders.

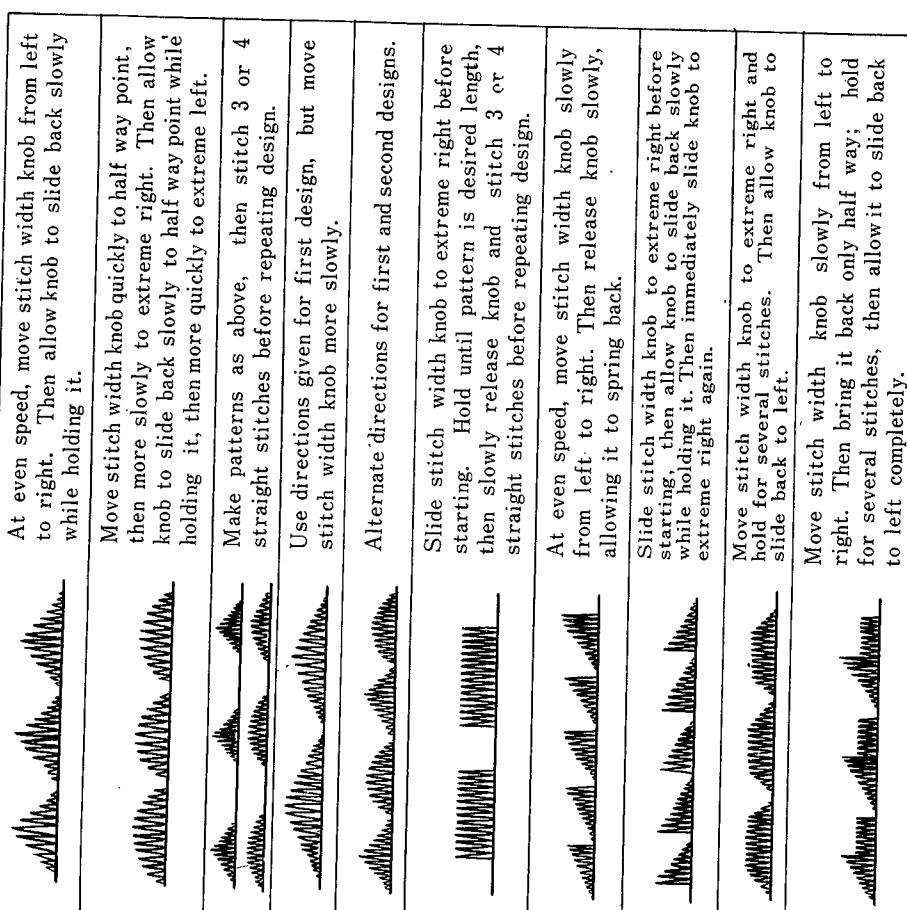


Or use one of the stitches on following page, varying the width for special effects.

CREATIVE STITCHING

Machine Setting	Stitch Pattern	Stitch Width	Stitch Length	Fabric Feed
Zig-zag foot			Up	Down

Below are just a few of the many patterns you can create. For best results, sew at moderate rate of speed. Loosen stitch width lock knob. Vary patterns by varying speed with which you move the stitch width knob, or by varying number of stitches made.



MONOGRAMS

Many decorative stitches can be used to add a personal touch by monogramming a dress or blouse, writing a name on children's clothes, or initialing household linens.

Very simple straight-line monograms can be made with the stretch straight stitch.

Use the satin stitch for script or block letters.

If stitching on very soft fabric, use a backing of tissue paper or interfacing to eliminate puckering and to prevent bobbin thread from showing on right side of fabric. Trim away excess after stitching.



APPLIQUES

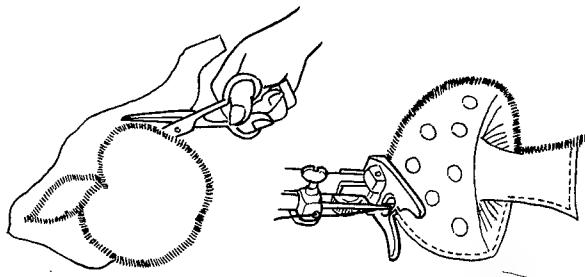
Appliques are cut-out designs of one fabric stitched to another.

Use a close zig-zag stitch or fine satin stitch. However, don't allow stitch to be too wide.

Stitch a sample first to decide which method is best for your fabric.

- Baste applique design to fabric. Stitch around entire edge of design, then trim away any excess fabric around outer edge with embroidery scissors.

- Baste applique design to fabric. Stitch around entire design with straight stitching; trim edges close to stitching. Then overstitch edge of design with applique stitch.



EMBROIDERY

Machine setting					
Presser Foot	Stitch Pattern	Stitch Width	Stitch Length	Fabric Feed	
None				Down Up	

Free-motion embroidery allows you to move the fabric in any direction under the needle in order to create your design. Use either a straight stitch or a zig-zag stitch.

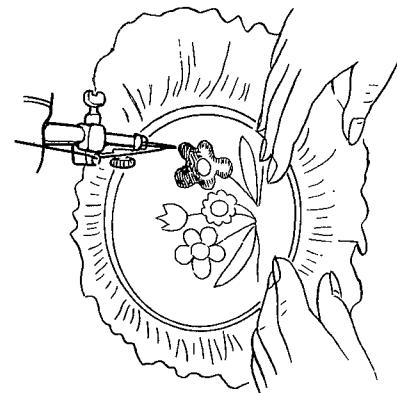
Trace design on right side of fabric. For best results, place fabric in an embroidery hoop.

Remove all pressure from fabric:

- press DOWN button all the way down to lower fabric feed
- press down on outer ring of pressure regulator to release pressure completely

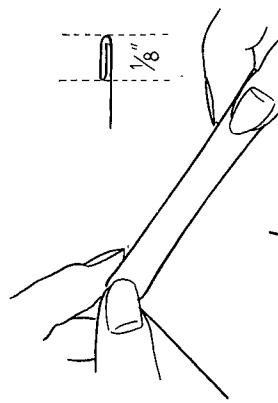
Place hoop under needle. Run machine at medium speed, guiding hoop carefully so needle moves along pattern lines.

Use straight stitch for outlining, and zig-zag stitch for filling in design. Vary length of stitch simply by moving hoop faster or slower under needle. Place stitches close together for a smooth, satiny surface. Overlap stitches for an irregular surface.



HEMMER FOOT

Machine Setting					
Presser Foot	Stitch Pattern	Stitch Width	Stitch Length	Fabric Feed	
Hemmer foot				Down Up	


Narrow hems on medium and light-weight fabrics can be turned and stitched in a single operation without pinning or basting by using the hemmer foot. The foot forms a hem about 1/8" wide. Use for shirt and blouse hems, curtains, ruffle edges, and lingerie.

Attach hemmer foot. Trim and straighten fabric in hemmer foot, first cut off corner of fabric. Then fold edge of fabric over about 1/8", then fold it over again for a length of 2". Insert fabric fold into spiral opening of foot. Move fabric back and forth until the fold forms a scrolled shape. Draw fabric toward you until beginning of hem is underneath needle. Lower foot.

Stitch slowly as you guide fabric into hemmer foot. Do not push or pull fabric. If edge of material tends to slide out of hemmer, guide it to the right. If too much material enters hemmer, draw fabric to the left.

Flat Felled Seam

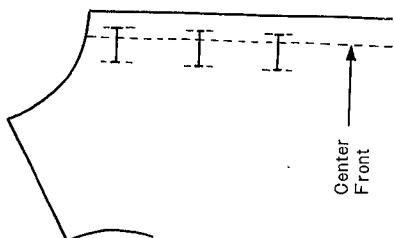
Use hemmer foot for making flatfelled seams on shirts and sportswear. This type of seam is strong and durable, and provides a finished appearance on both the right and wrong sides. Place fabric right sides together with edge of bottom piece extending about 1/8" beyond edge of top piece. Stitch fabric together using hemmer foot like a regular presser foot. Use right edge of foot as a guide for bottom fabric, and left edge of long toe of foot as guide for top fabric.

Open out fabric and place right sides down. Fold seam allowances over to the left and insert in hemmer foot scroll. Sew as you would for ordinary hemming. As a guide, run first row of stitches along left edge of long toe of foot.

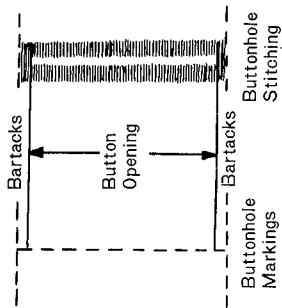
BUTTONHOLES

Machine Setting	Stitch Pattern	Stitch Width	Stitch Length	Fabric Feed
Presser Foot				
Buttonhole foot			15.0	Down Up

- Mark position and length of buttonhole on fabrics. Length of the hole is determined by the width plus thickness of the button. The finished buttonhole should be $1/8$ " longer than this measurement to allow for bartacks at each end.
- Attach buttonhole foot.
- When sewing buttonholes on knits or loosely woven fabric, use a piece of interfacing between fabric and facing so buttonhole will retain its shape.

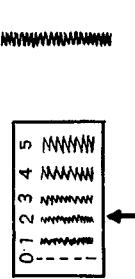


- Guide fabric carefully so lines of stitching will be straight and close together, but not touching.
- Always make a sample buttonhole using the same fabric before stitching on your garment. Try slipping the button you will use through the buttonhole to check the correct length of the hole.

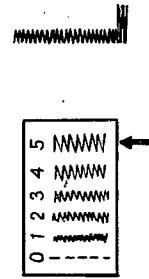


Stitching Buttonhole

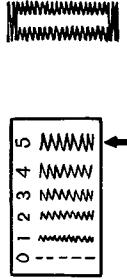
STEP 1- Loosen stitch width lock knob. Turn stitch width lock knob and set numbered indicator at 2. Place fabric under buttonhole foot so needle enters fabric on mark at top on left side. Set gauge on buttonhole foot to desired length. Stitch left side of buttonhole according to gauge setting. Raise needle to its highest position.



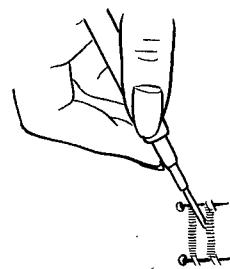
STEP 2- Turn stitch width knob and bring numbered indicator to 5. While holding stitch width knob at 5, make several stitches for first bartack. Raise presser foot and needle to its highest position, bringing needle down to center of bartack. Turn fabric using needle as a pivot. Lower presser foot.



STEP 3- With stitch width knob set at 2, stitch second row of buttonhole, according to desired length as set on gauge of buttonhole foot. Raise needle to its highest position.



STEP 4- Turn stitch width knob and bring numbered indicator to 5. While holding stitch width knob at 5, make the second bartack. Release knob and make several stitches to securely fasten stitches. Cut threads and draw upper thread to underside.



STEP 5- Cut buttonhole open using embroidery scissors or seam ripper, being careful not to cut stitching on either side. Place a pin across each end of buttonhole to protect end stitching.

BUTTONS

Machine Setting	Stitch Pattern	Stitch Width	Stitch Length	Fabric Feed
Presser Foot			Down	Up

You can sew both two and four hole buttons with your machine.

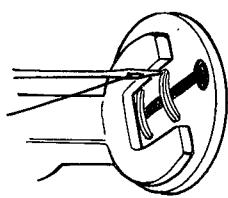
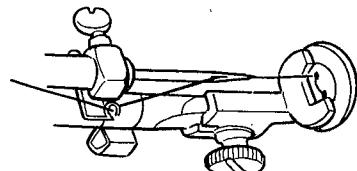
Change presser foot to the button sewing foot and be sure to lower fabric feed by pressing down DOWN button. Place button under button sewing foot. Turn stitch width knob until zigzag stitch is same width as the holes in the button. Turn hand wheel toward you and test carefully that the needle goes through the center of first one hole and then the other. Hold both threads behind presser foot and sew 5 to 6 stitches.

Turn stitch width knob to straight stitching and take about 3 stitches to lock the thread.

For a four hole button, lift presser foot slightly and move fabric to permit stitching the remaining two holes. Hooks and snaps can also be sewn following the same procedure.

Thread Shank

Sew-through buttons on coats and jackets should have a thread shank to make them stand away from the fabric. Place a straight pin or sewing machine needle on top of button between the holes, and sew over the pin or needle. Pull thread to back of button and wind around stitches to form a firm shank. Tie thread ends securely.



ZIPPERS

Machine Setting	Presser Foot	Stitch Pattern	Stitch Width	Stitch Length	Fabric Feed
			Down	Up	

Zipper foot allows you to stitch right next to a raised area such as a zipper or cording. The foot is adjustable so it can be moved to the left or right side of the needle without having to turn the fabric.

Raise needle to its highest position, attach zipper foot, and set controls for straight stitching.

To adjust foot for left side of needle: loosen screw at back of foot and slide foot to the left so that needle passes through notch on right side of foot. Lower needle slowly to be sure it will not hit zipper foot, and tighten thumb screw.

For right side of needle, slide foot to the right.

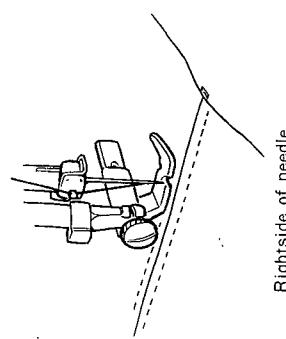
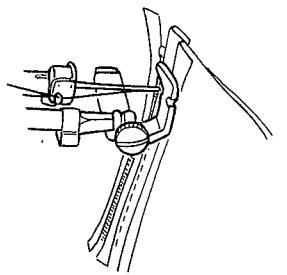
Zipper package will contain easy to follow instructions for stitching.

Corded Seam

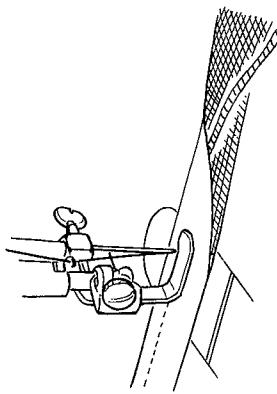
Cording gives a professional finish to slipcovers, pillows, children's clothes and lingerie.

First, make welting by covering cord with bias fabric and stitching close to the cord with zipper foot.

Then stitch welting into seam using zipper foot.



Leftside of needle



Rightside of needle

MENDING

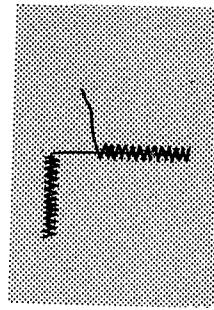
Machine Setting	Presser Foot	Stitch Pattern	Stitch Width	Stitch Length	Fabric Feed
Zig-zag foot					Down Up

Tears and patches can be stitched easily and quickly with zig-zag stitch.

Tears

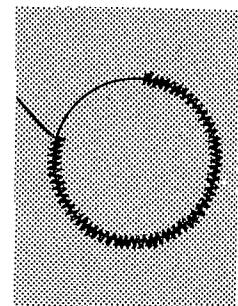
Trim ragged edges. Position tear under needle and stitch along tear catching both sides of material.

When mending a three-cornered tear, stitch from each end to center. For large tears, place piece of fabric under tear for reinforcement.



Patches

Stitch patch into place around edge of hole or worn area. Trim raw edges close to stitching.



DARNING

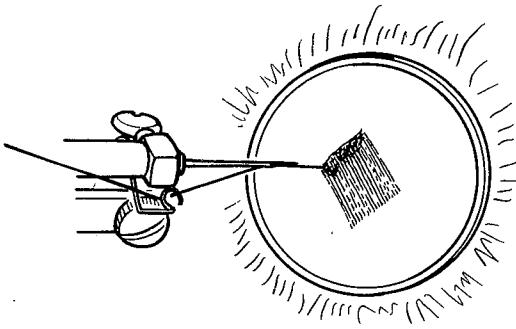
Machine Setting	Presser Foot	Stitch Pattern	Stitch Width	Stitch Length	Fabric Feed
					Down Up

Worn spots on clothing and household linens can be darned easily with your machine.

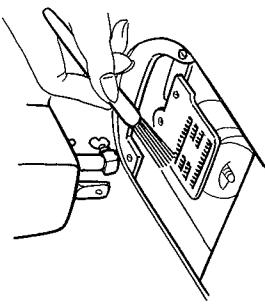
Completely release pressure on fabric by pushing down DOWN button and by pressing down on outer ring of pressure regulator until center button pops up.

For greater control, especially when darning larger areas, place fabric in embroidery hoop. For large holes, baste a piece of mending material underneath hole to use as a base for stitching.

Place fabric under needle. Move fabric back and forth with an even motion to cover darning area with closely spaced rows of stitching. Then turn fabric and sew a second layer of stitching across first layer of stitching.



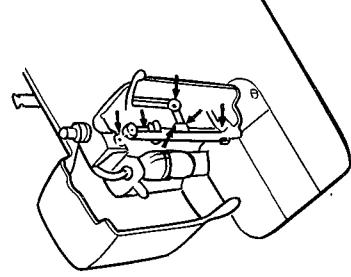
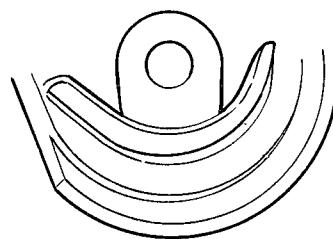
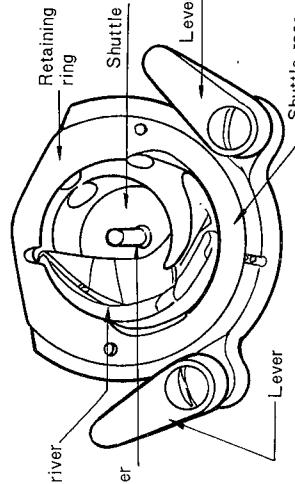
PART III CARING FOR YOUR MACHINE



CLEANING

Your machine will always work well if you take a few moments to keep it clean. If lint and bits of thread accumulate under needle plate, around fabric feed and in the shuttle, this will interfere with the operation of your machine. Check occasionally and clean whenever necessary.

- Before cleaning, disconnect cord from outlet.
- Remove needle, presser foot, needle plate and slide plate.
- To remove shuttle: raise needle bar to its highest position and remove bobbin case. Turn levers away from shuttle and lift out retaining ring and shuttle, by grasping center pin.
- Thoroughly clean under fabric feed with a small brush. Remove lint and thread from all parts of shuttle and wipe with a lightly oiled cloth.
- To reassemble: hold shuttle by center pin and fit carefully back into shuttle race, forming perfect circle with driver. Replace retaining ring, polished side out, making sure the bottom pin fits into notch. Lock retaining ring by turning levers back into position until they snap over the two small posts. Replace bobbin and case.



OILING

Your machine needs to be oiled once every week if used frequently and every day if machine is in continual use. If machine has not been used for a period of time the oil will have dried, so be sure to oil before you start sewing.

Place a drop of best quality sewing machine oil at each of the points shown in the pictures:

Inside Face Plate - sewing face plate open and oil all moving parts at friction points.

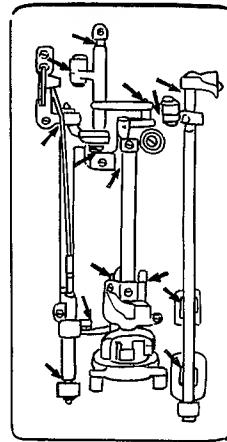
Under Top Plate - remove top plate by unscrewing two screws located at each end of the top plate and oil points on top of machine head.

Underside - tilt machine head back and oil points on underside.

It is important that you do not give the machine too much oil which will only run out and spot your fabric.

After oiling machine, run the machine at high speed so that oil will penetrate all moving parts. Then sew a few rows of stitches on a scrap of material to be sure that machine sews cleanly. Also wipe off any excess oil from top of machine.

Do not oil the motor as it has been permanently lubricated at the factory.



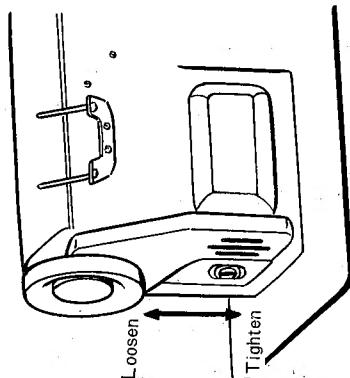
ADJUSTING BELT

The tension of the motor belt can be adjusted by moving the motor bracket located on the right side of the machine.

Use a screwdriver to slightly loosen the screw securing the motor bracket. Slide bracket down to tighten tension -- but be careful not to tighten belt too tightly. Slide bracket up to loosen tension.

When proper adjustment is attained, tighten screw securely.

CATALOG NUMBER—868—0126
MODEL NUMBER 6050



PROBLEMS — AND PROBABLE CAUSES

In most cases, poor sewing results are due to a damaged needle. Always examine needle first before checking other items.

1. SKIPPING STITCHES

- bent or blunt needle
- wrong size needle
- needle inserted incorrectly
- needle threaded incorrectly
- upper thread tension too tight
- pressure on presser foot too light

2. UNEVEN STITCHES

- bent or blunt needle
- wrong size needle
- incorrect threading
- pulling fabric while sewing
- upper thread tension too loose
- pressure on presser foot too light
- loose presser foot
- fabric feed too low
- bobbin wound unevenly
- bobbin inserted incorrectly in case

3. NEEDLE BREAKS

- bent needle touches needle plate or presser foot
- needle inserted incorrectly
- pulling fabric while sewing
- loose presser foot touches needle
- needle too fine for fabric
- moving stitch pattern lever or stitch width dial with needle in fabric

4. UPPER THREAD BREAKS

- bent or blunt needle
- incorrect threading
- upper tension too tight
- needle inserted incorrectly
- needle touches presser foot
- needle eye has sharp edges
- poor quality thread
- knots in thread
- starting to stitch too fast
- thread jammed in shuttle

JC Penney Model 6050
Serial No. O
When ordering replacement parts
give model no. and serial no.

M E M O

5. LOWER THREAD BREAKS
 - bobbin case threaded incorrectly
 - bobbin case inserted incorrectly in machine
 - bobbin wound unevenly
 - bobbin wound too full
 - bobbin tension too tight
 - rough edge in hole of needle plate
 - bent bobbin
 - poor quality thread
6. FABRIC PUCKERS
 - bent or blunt needle
 - upper thread tension too tight
 - both upper and lower tensions too tight
 - using two different kinds or sizes of thread
 - fabric too sheer or soft (use tissue paper underlay)
7. MACHINE DOES NOT FEED FABRIC
 - stitch length knob set at 0
 - fabric feed on DOWN
 - presser foot not down completely
 - thread knotted under fabric
8. BUNCHING OF THREAD UNDER FABRIC
 - upper and lower threads not drawn back under presser foot
 - fabric feed on DOWN
9. BOBBIN DOES NOT WIND PROPERLY
 - incorrect threading
 - bobbin winder thread guide not positioned correctly
 - bobbin not positioned correctly on spindle
 - bobbin winder not engaged with hand wheel
10. MACHINE RUNS SLUGGISHLY
 - dirt or lint between teeth of fabric feed
 - dirt or lint in shuttle
 - machine needs oiling
11. MACHINE WILL NOT SEW
 - cord not plugged into outlet
 - cord not plugged into "Motor" socket in cabinet or case
 - stop motion knob not tightened
 - motor belt too loose or broken

M E M O

JCPenney Guarantee
Sewing Machine
MODEL 6050

Within 15 years of purchase, we will repair any JCPenney sewing machine head assembly that is defective in material or workmanship, provided that the machine has been regularly cleaned and properly lubricated.

Within 2 years, we will repair the motor, speed control, switches, wiring, and any sewing attachments included with the initial purchase, including belts, bobbins, and light bulbs, if the part is defective in material or workmanship.

Labor is included in this guarantee. Just return the defective machine to us.

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